

'That Browder Case'

A Connecticut Paper Discusses The Issue

The Daily Worker reprints the following editorial from The New Milford Times, Milford, Conn., which appeared on March 13, supporting nationwide demands for the release of Earl Browder and taking issue with another Connecticut newspaper on the merits of the Browder Case. The editorial is presented here as an example of the widespread discussion throughout the nation for his release.

Reading the Stafford Springs Press lately, we arrived at the conclusion that our good friend, Bob Warner, does not understand why a large group of fairly decent and intelligent people is seeking to have President Roosevelt pardon Earl Browder, the secretary of the Communist Party who now languishes in durance vile—in short, a Federal prison.

"What the agitators seem to forget is this: Brother Browder isn't serving a stretch because he is a member of the Communist Party, nor because he was Joe Stalin's sales agent. He's proving that stone walls a prison make, and iron bars a cage, on account he did a little job of falsifying his passport some years ago. And that little trick, friends, is a federal offense—even for Republicans.

"That Earl was guilty of falsification in order to get in and out of Moscow easily is beside the point. The same statute would apply to T. Featherston Brantwin, member of the Union League & Piping Rock, President of the Brantwine-Dropple Supply Company, had he desired to make an incognito trip to Paris before the war, using a passport issued in the name of Albert Mackinack."

Then Bob goes on in his humorous fashion to explain the why and wherefore of Browder's incarceration. The Communist Party, he says, is a legal party just as is the Democratic or the Republican and, even if Browder were the agent of Stalin, it was perfectly all right at the time. "However," says Bob, "the testimony regarding the passport falsification was pretty strong, and it seemed to us that his guilt was pretty definitely established."

True it is that the "evidence was pretty strong," neither Browder nor his counsel denied—they even admitted it. But he was not sent to prison for obtaining a passport under a false name.

Like many others, even princes, potentates and those in high places, at a time when a radical might be hounded by fascist governments, Browder wanted to get to Spain and China with as little trouble as possible, and decided to travel incognito. To do so, it was necessary to use another name. He was an American descended from American stock of the seventeenth century, a citizen by birth and right. If he decided to travel in

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Labor's Newsroom

Louis F. Budenz presents the Daily Worker's own interpretative news commentary at 9:45 P.M. over Station WHOM (1480 Kc.). The Daily Worker is on the air every night at 9:45

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NATIONAL UNITY

FOR VICTORY OVER NAZI ENSLAVEMENT



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New York Labor-Management Conference Opens Today

U. S. SUBS SINK 2 JAPANESE SHIPS



The Production Front, 1942: Three women workers are shown above assembling carburetor parts at the Bendix plant as a group of soldiers from Boer Field look on. Left to right are Corporal W. Franks, Sergeant A. Vicario, Sergeant George Schryver, Virginia Foss, Cordelia Murphy and Mildred Walden.

Murray Backs Treasury Tax Program as 'Sound'

Auto Firms Slow Output, Survey Shows

Thomas Cites Charges in Union Poll; GM Use of Vital Metals Hit

By William Allan
(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, March 16.—A survey taken among 10,000 members of the United Automobile Workers, CIO, employed in defense work reveals that the majority feel that management is not extending all possible efforts to use all available resources for war production. R. J. Thomas, president of the union declared today in a report to the union's international executive board in Chicago.

Mr. Thomas said: "Auto workers welcome Donald Nelson's call for greatly intensified war effort. This is proven by rank and file responses to a UAW Research Department poll of auto workers attitudes towards the war."

"In response to the question, are you satisfied with the present war effort," 59.8 per cent of those answering voted "No." Of the 40.2 per cent who answered "Yes" a large

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Flays NAM Sales Tax Plan, Submits CIO Program for Equitable Levies

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Stating that taxes "must be levied on a basis which will assure the maximum national effort in the prosecution of this war," CIO President Philip Murray today endorsed Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau's tax program as "sound in principle."

In a letter to all CIO affiliates, Murray said that the Treasury proposals provide "for increased taxes on workers and I believe that every American worker will gladly pay his share."

At the same time, Murray warned against sales tax proposals made by the National Association of Manufacturers and similar groups. He declared that proposals of this sort would have the effect of "hindering the production effort."

Murray said that "American

workers will not stand for proposals which seek to lay upon the lower income groups, already overtaxed, the whole financial burden of the war effort."

The CIO Chief said that the eight per cent sales tax program of the NAM was "shocking" and "would mean a wage cut for every worker in the nation not only of eight per cent out of eight per cent plus the ac-

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City War Production Parley Opens Today

800 Labor and Management Delegates to Map All-Out Goal Set By Nelson

The first session of New York's war production drive will open this morning at the Engineering Society's Building, 29 W. 39th St.

This conference, one of the first of 31 to be held throughout the country in order to put American production on an

all-out war footing, will bring together some 800 representatives of labor and management in the New York area.

The conferences have been summoned by War Production Chief Donald M. Nelson to inaugurate a great victory campaign in the production of guns, ships, planes, tanks, and machine tools. The campaign will later be extended to include all sub-contracting plants and will bring every war factory in the country into the orbit of maximum production.

The job of the representatives at the conference will be to exchange production ideas and tell "how to get the job done."

The campaign is to be the heart of the spring production offensive.

HILLMAN SPURS DRIVE
Sidney Hillman, Labor Director of the War Production Board, in a message to American labor yesterday urged the fullest participation in these conferences and their results.

"American labor knows what is at stake for this nation, for all free men, and for all mankind," Hillman asserted. "Labor has pledged itself to see the job through... on time and in quantity enough to guarantee victory for our armed forces."

New York's meeting because of the large attendance expected will be held in two parts. Today's conference will be followed a week later

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Strike in Enemy's Home Waters

British Retake 2 Burma Towns; Shoot Down Two Planes

WASHINGTON, March 16 (UP).—The increasingly important role of United States force in the vital battle of Australia was demonstrated today in Army and Navy communiques reporting the destruction of two more Japanese ships—a freighter and a tanker, and at least five enemy airplanes.

The successes—disclosed on the 100th day of the Pacific War—brought to an even 90 the number of Japanese ships blasted to the bottom and to 327 the number of enemy planes shot out of the skies since Pearl Harbor.

The Navy reported that a submarine, presumably a unit of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, sank the freighter in the course of "extended operations in Japanese waters." The tanker, a 3,000-ton gasoline carrier, was sunk in the Philippines area by undisclosed means.

The Navy reference to "Japanese waters" indicated that the United States forces were striking at the very base of Japanese operations against the Allies, hitting as close to home as possible against Japanese supply lines now extending nearly 2,000 miles from Tokyo southward to the island of New Guinea.

These sinkings are in addition to those reported in previous communiques, the Navy said.

DESTROY ENEMY PLANES
The destruction of the Japanese planes—two fighters and a bomber—occurred Saturday when a formation of nine American P-40 fighters on patrol north of Australia encountered a superior force of Japanese bombers escorted by fighters.

"Though greatly outnumbered, our planes attacked the enemy formation," the Army communique said.

"One of our planes rammed an enemy fighter and both planes were destroyed."

"One other enemy fighter plane and one enemy bomber were shot down. Eight of our planes returned to their base undamaged."

The air battle apparently was the same as one reported earlier from Melbourne, in which, according to the Australian advice, the downed American pilot deliberately crashed his plane into an enemy fighter to save a companion.

This account said the battle occurred in the course of a Japanese attack on small islands near Cape York, near the northeast corner of Australia and the Australian side of the Torres Strait.

Within a few minutes a Japanese heavy bomber and a crack

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St. Patrick's Day

Turn to page 5 to read:
Elizabeth Gurley Flynn's tribute to the gallant Irish fighter for independence in the past and present—"The Irish cannot be neutral" in this war.
Louis Budenz on Eire's place in the war against Hitler.
Beth McHenry on Irish-American heroes of the present war.
Irish trade unionists sign a special St. Patrick's Day appeal for Irish solidarity everywhere in the world in the war against slavery.

WPB Labor Aids Cite Group Delays Output

Back Nelson in Taking Firm Stand Against Business-As-Usual

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Members of the War Production Board's Labor Advisory Committee in the radio and refrigerator industries called on Donald Nelson to take a firm stand against officials within WPB who still follow business-as-usual policies.

In a letter to the Production Chief, Russ Nixon, Washington representative of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, expressed "profound concern" over the resignation of Robert R. Guthrie, former head of WPB's Textile Branch, and two of his aides.

Nixon pointed out that Guthrie and his associates, Marshall Hale, Jr., and George Deberry had supported "proposals for all-out conversion to war work" while those officials who forced them out belonged to the business-as-usual school.

He wrote to Nelson on behalf of the eight U. E. members of the ten-man Labor Advisory Committee in Refrigerators and as Secretary of the Labor Advisory Committee in the Radio Industry which is composed of U. E. members.

Before being shifted to textiles, Guthrie had championed union proposals for converting the radio, refrigerator and washing machine industry when he had briefly held the job of Deputy Director of WPB's Division of Industry Operations in charge of the Consumer Durable Goods Branch.

Guthrie resigned from the Textile Branch in protest over the opposition of textile company officials who hold posts in the branch to conversion, to shipments of leather to the Soviet Union and aid to Latin America.

URGE NELSON ACT
Nixon urged that Guthrie and his aides be restored to their positions in WPB "with all their former powers and prerogatives" and added that the situation seems to demand enhancement of their in-

(Continued on Page 4)

Soviets Take 44 Points In Staraya Russa Area

Kill 3,334 Troops; Nazis Throw Dead in River to Hide Losses

LONDON, March 16 (UP).—The plight of the German 16th Army trapped around Staraya Russa "daily becomes more serious," with the number of German surrenders increasing steadily, Tass, official Soviet news agency, reported today.

The Soviet Information Bureau asserted that the Seventh Division of Red Army guards, recently reported by the Germans to have been "annihilated," on the contrary had captured Ramushevo, 18 miles south-east of Staraya Russa, and 44 more localities, killing 3,334 enemy troops in the operations.

It added that the Germans threw a great many additional bodies of their men into the Lovat River to hide evidence of their disaster.

In the fighting for Ramushevo, the Bureau said, the Red Army guards captured five tanks, three planes, 37 cannon, 152 trucks, 150 parachutes and great quantities of other material.

The statement circulated by the Tass agency was in the form of a denial and denunciation of Berlin claims to the encirclement of the Seventh Division of Guards as well as the "annihilation" of the Red Army Eighteenth, 27th Cavalry, 32nd Infantry, and part of the 75th Infantry Divisions.

The Soviet High Command announced that Red Army units were waging an offensive in several sectors of the Leningrad Front in two days of fighting wiped out 1,800 German officers and men in addition to destroying 10 enemy bunkers with artillery bombardments.

Other Soviet reports said the Red Army is steadily closing a pincer on Orel, midway between Moscow and Kharkov, and the hinge between the Central and Southern Fronts.

Second Batch of Soviet Reserves Begin Training

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)
MOSCOW, March 16.—Yesterday began the military training of the second contingent numbering millions of Soviet men between the ages of 16 and 50, in accordance with the Government decision on compulsory military training.

The ranks of the Red Army count many men who underwent the new five months training course, men who have since played their part in the heroic battles that have driven the fascists back from the approaches to Moscow.

The first contingent of the male population of the specific ages received their military training without interruption, not even letting up when the enemy hordes were at Moscow's very gates.

City Council Gets Resolution for Air Raid Shelter Construction

By Harry Raymond

A demand that air raid shelters be constructed to protect the people of New York City from possible enemy raids was made at a meeting of the City Council yesterday.

Councilman Meyer Goldberg, Manhattan Republican, brought this matter of civilian defense to the Council's attention when he asked immediate consideration for a resolution requesting Mayor LaGuardia and "appropriate agencies" to devise and prepare immediate plans for construction of bomb shelters.

"The President of the United States and high ranking officials of both Army and the Navy of the United States have recently announced the danger of air raids on the eastern coastal areas, including the metropolitan area of the City of New York," said Goldberg.

"And how many air raid shelters has New York? The answer is a big zero."

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Goldberg's demand that the matter of constructing adequate air raid shelters be acted on was laid over until next Tuesday at the request of Council Vice-Chairman Joseph T. Sharkey, who insisted the question should be discussed with the Mayor.

CITES LONDON SHELTERS
"We have been told of the trials and tribulations we are going to go through," said Goldberg in pressing his resolution. "The people have patience and fortitude. They are ready. But the morale must be kept at a high level. London provided air raid shelters for 5,000,000 persons."

He referred to the lack of air raid shelters in the City of New York and added:

"We want to win the war. But we must protect the people of this city. We want some steel and mortar. We need more than sand and sirens."

Councilman Walter R. Hart,

Brooklyn Democrat, took this opportunity to attack the local civilian defense set-up, asserting that the Council should wait until air raid sirens were installed before steps should be taken to build bomb shelters.

Councilman A. Clayton Powell suggested that an air raid shelter be established close to city hall so the members of the council legislative committee could run to it when necessary.

Councilman Goldberg's resolution pointed out that "a large portion" of the city's seven and a half million people "now live in thousands of old-law tenements, lacking steel and concrete materials, which would be unsafe in the event of bombings."

He charged that "no comprehensive plan has yet been presented by the authorities of the city of

(Continued on Page 5)



LIEUT. GEN. P. KUROCHKIN. First photo published here of the commander of the Red Army forces on the Northwestern Front which trapped the 16th German Army at Staraya Russa. In the first phase of the drive his troops shattered three German divisions and killed 12,000 Nazis.

Litvinoff Urges New Allied Anti-Nazi Front

Stresses 'Partnership' of United Nations in Speech Here

The text of Ambassador Litvinoff's address appears on page four.

Stressing the united partnership of the anti-Hitler powers, Soviet Ambassador Maxim Litvinoff last night told the Economic Club here that with the opening of a Western Front "it will be possible to push them (the Nazis) still farther back, to the German frontier and beyond."

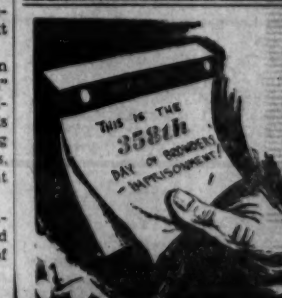
Speaking along with the other leading envoys of our ally nations, Ambassador Hu Shih of China, Lord Halifax of Britain and the Netherlands envoy, Dr. Alexander London, Mr. Litvinoff said, "We are all partners in one great enterprise, and it is quite natural that we should from time to time keep one another informed as to the number of shares we hold, how many have been paid up and what we require from the common fund for that branch of the enterprise each of us is in charge of, and what our prospects for the future are..."

More than 2,000 guests attended the banquet, the 140th dinner meeting of the influential Economic Club. Representatives of all of the United Nations were present but only Mr. Litvinoff, Dr. Hu Shih, Lord Halifax and Dr. Loudon spoke. David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America and a member of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee, acted as chairman.

The smashing successes of the Soviet offensive, said Litvinoff, may cause Hitler to "seek for scapegoats among his generals; he may blame the Russian winter, he may say it isn't a proper Aryan winter, that it is in the service of the Bolsheviks, or the Jews or the capitalists... but that will not help him revive the legend of his invincibility..."

"I have summed up the results achieved not from any wish to boast but rather to point out the possibilities they create—the ways to further action that they reveal."

(Continued on Page 4)



SIDESWIPE

by del



"That was the S. S. Chorus singing der 'Horst Wessel' song—and now, an electrical transcription."

CIO-General Electric Joint Action Under Way

UE Parley Hears of Committees; Buffalo CIO Adopts Program

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 16.—The General Electric Co. has promised to set up production councils in every department in its plants throughout the country, James Matles, National Organizational Director of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union told a conference of District 3 of his organization here.

The union has been negotiating with the company for the past two months concerning production councils. Local union leaders charged last week that the huge Schenectady plant of G. E. would increase production of vital war materials by 25 per cent if union suggestions were accepted by the company.

The conference, called here Saturday for the purpose of discussing war production and union organization, was attended by some 300 delegates from all UE shops in the entire upstate New York area.

Workers from important factories throughout the state took the floor to criticize strongly refusal of the companies for which they work to convert from non-essential consumer industry to war production. They also attacked failure of the companies to put their plants on a three-shift, seven-day-week basis.

Resolutions on increased production stressed the necessity for keeping the machines working 168 hours per week, urged a reduction of scrap, waste and spoilage and called for a program for safeguarding the health of the workers. Other resolutions proposed the seeking out of suggestions from the workers, and the planned training of new workers, with no discrimination because of race, color or creed.

Buffalo CIO Rallies To Production Call

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BUFFALO, March 16.—The CIO Victory Production Committee met here on March 13 and after fully endorsing War Production chief Donald Nelson's call for labor-management cooperation to speed production, declared:

"Through the cooperation of labor and management, with the help of Government, we can show the rest of the nation how Buffalo works together with one common aim—victory."

Attending the meeting were organizers representing every CIO union in the Buffalo region.

An important step taken by the CIO officials was in setting up a committee to meet with Mayor Kelly of Buffalo, to seek his aid in helping create a joint labor-industry committee in the city area. Meanwhile, the organizers wired Nelson stating the Victory Committee is "ready and prepared with a program to carry out your proposals for increased production."

The committee adopted a ten-point program to set the wheels in motion without delay to speed war production in the huge Buffalo industrial region.

Tornado Rips Illinois Farm Area; 10 Dead

DANVILLE, Ill., March 16 (UP).

A tornado jagged for 50 miles across Central Illinois today, taking a toll of dead and injured as it lashed at a down town.

Rescue workers reported at least 10 dead tonight. Hundreds of injured jammed hospitals and emergency first aid centers.

The town of Alvin, population 350, was practically leveled, and fire caused by fallen wires in the debris, destroyed three homes that were left standing by the wind. At least four persons were killed at Alvin, 15 miles north of Danville, and more than 50 were reported injured.

The wind struck first at Ivesville, near Champain, Ill., and swept northeastward.



Missouri Tornado Victim: Tom Thompson, Moschouse, Mo., sharecropper, surveys what is left of his home after a tornado had swept Stoddard County, Mo. Thompson's house was lifted from the foundations and deposited 75 feet away.

Lewis' Appeasement Stand Has Led To His Disruptive Attacks on Labor

By John Meldon

John L. Lewis' revocation of the charter of Local 12166, a New York affiliate of District 30, Local Mine Workers, for that local's wholehearted participation in labor's drive to help win the war, finally brought Lewis out for enough to open the door for the American trade unions to get a clear understanding of his program and policies.

A listing of some of the highlights of Lewis' more recent activities, as seen in relation to the nation's increasing all-out drive to smash the Axis, shows where Lewis stands.

We only have to go back several months and recall that the uncompromising stand of the overwhelming majority of the CIO national membership against the pro-Axis America First Committee, and only this stand of Labor, prevented Lewis from occupying a leading seat in the councils of that disruptive organization.

LEWIS STAND

But Lewis got around that by designating his daughter Katherine as a proxy to hold the seat for him. Meanwhile, during the whole period preceding the Japanese treachery at Pearl Harbor, Lewis battled against the gigantic swing of the trade union movement to-

ward defense production and defense activities. He showed his attitude in that period by his bitter hostility to labor's search for a formula to abandon strikes during the emergency period, by bitterly fighting Roosevelt's creation of the National Defense Mediation Board, and by constantly sniping at President Roosevelt's efforts to help find that needed formula.

Throughout that whole period, the months preceding Dec. 7, Lewis was tight-lipped regarding the need for an immediately increased war production.

As to the war itself—he made a statement for the record shortly after Dec. 7 "supporting" the war against the aggressor nations.

HIS REAL STAND

But Lewis' real sentiments, in addition to his implied support for America First through his daughter's presence on the America First Committee national body, was best seen in the editorials and writings carried in his United Mine Workers Journal, official organ of the UMW of which he is president.

Only three weeks before the Japanese attacked us in the Pacific, Lewis' mine publication asked editorially:

"Is this nation going to permit the executive branch of the government to proceed any further with

its installment-plan intervention in the European war?"

Lewis sniped at the Administration's efforts to keep industry producing uninterrupted just before Dec. 7 by charging editorially in the Journal that "Mr. Lewis knows that dictatorship used the alleged necessities of national defense as the major pretext for depriving labor of its right to strike in Germany, Japan, Italy and Russia."

The fact that the majority of CIO unions and the AFL was at that moment seeking mediation means to prevent strikes, in the interest of uninterrupted production, concerned Lewis not at all.

After Japan attacked, Lewis' Journal stated editorially:

"The Journal is proud that the American coal miner did not seek war."

That was published on Dec. 15. In brief, one week after the United States was attacked, Lewis was using his Journal to attempt to lay the blame for the war upon the Roosevelt Administration—no t Tokyo and Berlin.

Perhaps the most disruptive move made Lewis during the past period was his bid for "labor unity" which he launched last January.

DISRUPTIVE MOVE

After both the CIO and AFL had flatly rejected Lewis' move to

State Teachers Oppose Ban On NY High School

Townsend Harris Vital To Education, Assn. Exec. Board Says

The executive committee of the New York State Teachers' Association yesterday informed the Townsend Harris Defense Committee that the Association has gone on record as being opposed to the closing of the high school.

Arvie Eldred writing to James E. Flynn of the Townsend Harris Committee explained that "it was felt that the Townsend Harris High School has served a great purpose, not only in New York City but in the entire state, as an experimental school and as giving exceptional children an opportunity for shortening the high school course. It was also felt that during the emergency, when classes are being accelerated in our colleges and some schools, that the closing of the school at this time would be a step in the wrong direction."

Rank and File To Rally Today In Local 22 Poll

Dressmakers to Vote Thursday; Appeal for Unity

Urging a full turn out for today's election rally, the Rank and File leaders of Local 22, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, again appealed yesterday for "victory through unity."

Local 22's elections will be held on Thursday, March 18. The election rally today will be held after work in Fraternal Clubhouse, 110 West 48th St.

Places of polling for Thursday's election are as follows:

1. Office: 253 West 40 Street, Second Floor.
2. Store: 538 Eighth Avenue.
3. Store: 1357 Broadway, corner 27th Street.
4. Christ Church: 344 West 38 Street.
5. Manhattan Center: 34 Street and Eighth Avenue.
6. Store: 275 Seventh Avenue, corner 25th Street.
7. Boro Park Union Office: 3810-14th Avenue.
8. Williamsburgh Union Office: 3 Summer Avenue.
9. Brownsville Labor Lyceum: 219 Sackman Street.
10. Harlem Union Office: 1914 Third Avenue.
11. Bronx Union Office: 505 East Tremont Avenue.

Raise Debt Limit

WASHINGTON, March 16 (UP).—The Senate Finance Committee today unanimously approved a bill increasing the federal debt limit to \$130,000,000,000, doubling the present ceiling and providing for inclusion of obligations of government corporations in the debt structure.

Commissioner Miller declared that the "decrease in non-war production activity will be conspicuous in New York State, where consumers goods and services are concentrated."

While payments in the benefit year 1941-1942 are expected to be about one-fourth under the previous year, "four out of every ten claimants this year will have experienced at least 16 weeks of unemployment, and their benefit rights will be exhausted while they are still unemployed," she declared.

Priorities displacements in 1942 will reach the 250,000 figure in New York, she said, on the basis of national estimates.

Commissioner Miller recommended to the Legislature in her report that coverage be extended to small firms, those employing less than four workers, in the fact that firms in this category will be most affected by the shift to war production. This extension of coverage would embrace 450,000 additional workers.

He finds friends today with the Alice Roosevelt Longworth Washington crowd who vie with the Mrs. McLean set in leading the American Cliveden, set.

Lewis' District 50 publication (not the Local 12166 organ) has removed the CIO from its masthead.

Unity in Action, End of Factionalism Is Issue in Coming Local 22 Election

This is the second and concluding article of the coming elections in the District of Columbia, Local 22, of the ILGWU and the cardinal need for administrative Rank and File unity to solve the pressing problems of the workers during the present war crisis on a solid Victory program.

By G. Sharfstein

In campaign literature one expects a certain amount of self-praise and "pointing with pride." But in the case of the Progressive (Administration) Group of Dressmakers Local 22 the element of self-praise is excessive and amounts to complacency which only tends to create a false sense of security. Take, for instance, the section on Industrial Problems in the Program of the Progressive Group. There we find the following passage:

"The cost of living has been steadily rising for the past two years. Our Union saw the development of this trend and took energetic measures to meet it. Thanks to these efforts, a general increase in wages of 10 to 15 per cent was obtained last summer, which helped to offset the rising cost of living for the time being."

There is, of course, an element of unintended humor in the boast of the administration that it "saw" the rising cost of living: One may as well boast of seeing the nose on Jimmy Durante's face. Less humorous is the self-praise about the "energetic measures" allegedly taken by the administration to meet the higher cost of living. As a matter of fact both the measures and the results obtained were very feeble. A 10 per cent increase in wages in the course of the past two years is, indeed, nothing to boast about—particularly in view of the achievement by other unions in other industries.

But the worst of it is that the 10 per cent increase has largely remained on paper. In other industries

a week gets a 10 per cent increase, due to the efforts of his union, he knows that the union has put additional \$3 into his pay envelope. With the dressmakers (and other needle trades) it is different. Under the system of piece work and "price settlements" prevailing in the trade, a nominal wage increase may (and often does) turn out to be an actual wage cut. It all depends on the "price" the dressmaker gets for a given dress.

And since the operations are many and the styles vary, each style and cut of dress involves a new "price settlement," that is to say—a new collective bargaining, as it were, with a new agreement.

In case of disagreement the "impartial adjuster" has the final word. The union adjuster (whatever his motives) frequently exerts pressure upon the workers' price committee to give in to the boss or accept a compromise price, lest the impartial adjuster award an even lower price. And generally price committees do give in, for they are not sure of a truly impartial or fair price settlement if the case does go to the impartial adjuster. As likely as not, the latter will compute the various operations in such a manner that the total will add up not to 78 cents, as computed by the price committee, but to 72 cents. Since prices are settled in "round nickels," the workers will get 70 instead of 80 cents. The wage increase thus turns out to be a cruel joke. Actually it is a wage cut.

SOBE PROBLEM

This business of "price settlements" is one of the sore problems of the industry. The Rank and File group for years has been pressing for the establishments of firm price schedules, subject to periodic revisions in conformity with changing styles. The administration of Local 22 has finally carried it out to a very limited extent in the case of the popular-priced lines

(\$1.87, \$2.87). Which is all to the good. The Rank and File group does not ask for royalties on its proposal, it merely presses for its wider application. The Progressive group recognizes that "our problem now is to extend the schedule system to all price ranges." But to achieve that "we need not a strong impartial adjuster but a strong union" as a dressmaker so strongly put it at a membership meeting of the Rank and File group. Surely, the Union would be strengthened by including in its administration representatives of the group that has been largely instrumental in promoting the system of price schedules.

THE OVERTIME ISSUE

Or take the matter of overtime. It has always been a sore problem and it is now a grave one. In a seasonal industry overtime only tends to shorten the season and lengthen the layoffs. In the dress trade, with its crazy "price settlements" it tends to create, for the moment, a deceptive increase in earnings which only operates to depress the price and the yearly wage. Now, with the dislocation in the trade caused by the war situation, with the shortage of certain materials and the general curtailment of consumers goods, seasonal unemployment is more menacing than ever.

Yet the Progressive group discreetly leaves out the question of controlling overtime, while the Rank and File group insists that it be controlled. With representatives of the Rank and File in the administration, the dressmakers would be assured at least an energetic effort to solve this sore problem.

This is not the only problem in which the initiative and energy of the Rank and File group could be utilized in the fullest measure for the benefit of the union and its membership. The same applies to the difficult and ever-present problem of profiting and the New York

market by unionization drives in the out-of-town factories and in other ways; to the question of securing a weekly wage minimum for piece workers and of extending the period and increasing the rates of unemployment compensation.

In all these questions the administration has made some good and little real progress. The fact that the union is controlled by one group impels the administration to defend its sins of commission and omission and to play down its failures and the shortcomings in the work of the union. The inclusion of Rank and File representatives in the administration would cure it of its smugness, its complacency and its tendency to cover up rather than meet courageously the problems of the industry which press for solution.

The membership of Local 22 owe it to themselves, to their union and the principle of true union democracy to elect the partial list of candidates entered by the Rank and File group in the forthcoming election. This would result in a stronger union and in real unity. It would make the dressmakers Local 22 a better union, a more cohesive and effective force in the fight for victory over the forces of fascism. By electing the candidates of the Rank and File, the membership of Local 22 would merely implement the union plank in the platform of the administration which states:

"We strive for the solidarity and united action of all dressmakers without regard to political belief or affiliation. Especially because of the emergency of the war must we build up such unity."

There is a wide gap between this plank of the administration and its refusal to include representatives of the Rank and File group (which polled about 40 per cent of the total vote in the last local elections) in the administration of the Union. The membership of Local 22 must close that gap by electing the entire partial slate of the Rank and File.

SHOPPING GUIDE

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Text of Litvinoff Speech

The following is the text of the address of Soviet Ambassador and Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Maxim Litvinoff at last night's dinner meeting of the New York Economic Club at Hotel Astor:

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen:

I feel honored to be among the representatives of the United Nations, whom you have kindly invited to address your members today. I should like to take advantage of this opportunity to give you a brief summary of my country's contributions to the common cause of the United Nations. We are all partners in one great enterprise, and it is quite natural that we should from time to time keep one another informed as to the number of shares we hold, how many have been paid up, what we require from the common fund for the branch of the enterprise each of us is in charge of, and what our prospects for the future are.

Furious battles, never ceasing or relaxing for a single day, or a single hour, have now been going on for nine months in the east of Europe, over a front of about 2,000 miles; battles which, for length of front, for intensity, for the numbers of men and the amount of military material involved, have no precedent in history.

The first result of this situation is that, during nine months, the bulk of Hitler's armies, practically the whole of his powerful military machine, has been kept busy at the eastern front. When he started his offensive, Hitler, who underestimated the Soviet Union's power of resistance, thought it was safe to leave, by way of reserves and for garrison and police requirements, a good many divisions in Germany itself and in the countries occupied by him. As soon as he realized the power of resistance of his Soviet foe, he was compelled to requisition for this purpose, divisions, armies, from his satellites—Italy, Hungary, Slovakia, Rumania, Finland, and even Spain. This means that in the course of these nine months Hitler has been prevented from taking any considerable military action on any front, and this has, in sober fact, given our allies a breathing-space, during which they were able to accumulate military forces without undergoing appreciable losses.

At the same time, as well as keeping the Hitler military machine staked down to our front, we have also, from day to day, been destroying its best units. We retreated for six months, fighting all the time, and it would be hard to say when we dealt more serious blows at the enemy—while we were on the defensive, or now during the offensive. The losses in man-power of the German army, have, on their own showing, run into millions. Tanks, airplanes, cannon, machine-guns, and other armaments have been destroyed and seized by tens of thousands. Only think what might have been the power of Germany now, if Hitler had maintained intact the armaments with which he began attacking the Soviet Union, plus the nine-months' output of the factories of Germany, France, Czechoslovakia, Austria and the other occupied countries. I wonder what coalition could then have kept abreast of German armaments, not to mention surpassed them.

The Soviet Army has destroyed the moral as well as the physical force of the enemy. Hitler's army crossed the Soviet frontier at the height of his glory, after having won campaigns in Belgium, Holland, France, Norway, Yugoslavia and Greece, without losing a single battle, and without a single reverse. Such an army was justified in believing the legend of its invincibility. This legend has now been exploded. The German army did, at first, push back the Red Army, and seize towns and territory, but never without encountering the fiercest resistance from Soviet troops, and suffering immense losses. It had to hang around Kiev and Odessa for weeks and months, seizing these towns only at a terrible cost. It has been hanging around Leningrad seven months and cannot take it. It has been unable to take Sevastopol, to penetrate into the Caucasus, or even to hold Rostov. Finally, it lost the two-month battle of Moscow and has been forced to retreat all along the front, in some places hundreds of miles. This isn't much like invincibility, is it?

Hitler may seek for scapegoats among his generals, he may blame the Russian winter, he may say it isn't a proper Aryan winter, that it is in the service of the Bolsheviks, or the Jews, or the capitalists, or the plutocrats, but that will not help him to revive that legend of his invincibility. A commander-in-chief must reckon with all factors, and not only factors, he must reckon with possibilities. And that autumn follows upon summer, winter upon autumn, is not just one of those things that may happen, it happens every time. Hitler was mistaken if he thought the Russian winter would be influenced by Goebbels' propaganda, or that the

frost and snow would take his orders.

And so Hitler's soldiers had to realize for the first time that war is not always a picnic, not just a series of lightning victories, that rapid advance does not necessarily mean nothing but an opportunity for loot. Those of Hitler's soldiers who survived, saw their comrades perish by the thousands, their regiments, and divisions shrinking daily, found in the villages they seized nothing of any value to them, all foodstuffs having been carried away or destroyed by the inhabitants. They saw that even in the villages behind the front they were not in safety, but were exposed to constant attack from the rear, from the flanks, by guerrilla fighters. They saw that they had to fight not only the army, but literally the whole population; they saw that their invincible Fuehrer was not always able to lead them forward, but had sometimes to follow them meekly in their retreat.

They saw that the promises of their divine Fuehrer regarding the immediate capture of Moscow and the speedy ending of the whole eastern European campaign were but cheap, lying prophecy. How could their confidence in themselves, in their high command and in their Fuehrer, fail to be shaken? And to all this must be added the deprivations and the suffering imposed upon inadequately clothed and equipped men by the Russian winter. It may therefore confidently be asserted that the former Hitler army, which entered Soviet territory drunk with victory and success, no longer exists; that it has deteriorated not only physically through the destruction of its crack divisions and the filling-up of its ranks with immature youths and older men but also—morally.

And we are entitled to speak of the demoralization of the German rear as well as that of the German army. We know that the attack on the Soviet Union was from the very beginning extremely unpopular in Germany. Her rapid and intoxicating successes could but arouse in the German people an irrefragable desire to consummate their victories as soon as possible. The very fact, therefore, of Hitler's embarking upon a new war, a war against such a powerful state as the Soviet Union, was bound to cause, and did cause, bitter disappointment in Germany. The people, however, reconciled themselves to the new war so long as the German army kept on advancing eastwards, seizing territory and great cities; so long as they hoped that the rapid debacle of the Soviet armies, and the liquidation of the whole eastern front, promised by Hitler and his henchmen, would come off. The determined resistance of the Soviet armies, which resulted for Germany in the arrival of hundreds of trains of wounded, filling the hospitals to overflowing, a sudden influx of announcements in the press of officers and soldiers fallen on the eastern front, could not but increase this disappointment. If we add the disaster which overtook Hitler before Moscow, the series of retreats beginning for the German army, the discrediting of the Fuehrer's own public solemn declaration on the second of October that the Red capital was bound to fall in a few days, and the eastern campaign to come to an end, the prospects of further war in the east, of which the end is not yet in sight, it will be easy to understand the moral state of the German people at present.

This is what the Red Army has achieved! And I know you give due credit for it. But I sometimes think that credit, I would even say admiration, is deserved also by my country's ability to cope with the supplying of its armies, to make good, not only day-by-day losses of material, but also those heavy losses caused by the unexpectedness of the initial assault.

You understand, of course, that the problem of supplies became more and more complex and difficult of solution, as Hitler's armies penetrated into our country, and began to occupy our industrial districts. For while Hitler, as well as maintaining intact his own factories, plants and workshops with their output soaring all the time, had at his disposal the industrial centers of almost the whole of Europe west of the Soviet frontier, we were losing plant after plant, and those our best and biggest, practically all engaged in war industry—aircraft and tank factories, automobile works, hydro-electrical and other power-stations, as well as sources of raw material. Indeed in the circumstances it must be considered almost a miracle that we have kept our armies supplied at a level enabling them to achieve what I have just spoken of.

I have summed up the results achieved not from any wish to boast, but rather in order to point out the possibilities they create, the ways to further action which they reveal. For after all with only those resources which the Soviet command had at its disposal, plus that assistance which the United States and

Great Britain have been able to give (assistance, extremely valuable, and deeply appreciated, it became possible for the first time to thwart Hitler's plans, to place obstacles in the way of the victorious march of his armies, to bring them to a standstill, and to drive them back.

We have not driven them far—at the most two-hundred miles, here and there—but it is obvious, is it not, that, if our strength can be increased, or—which may be easier to achieve—if the German forces can be split or weakened on the eastern front by diversion elsewhere, it will be possible to push them still further back, to the German frontier, to Berlin, and beyond. And the further back the German armies are pushed, the greater their demoralization, the greater the fermentation of discontent within Germany, the greater will be the activity shown by the Hitler-hating populations in the countries he has subjected, populations only waiting for a signal to decisive action. And the only signal they will recognize will be a serious defeat for the German army.

It seems to me that practical ways for winning a victory over Hitler, the main spring of the Axis, are for the first time in sight. There may be other ways, but so far I admit I have not heard of any. We are a little too fond of general statements to the effect that we shall triumph in the end, we cannot fail to triumph, victory will be ours, and so on. But when we make such utterances I think it unlikely that we visualize any practical way of achieving this end. It is to be feared that the more we console ourselves with general statements as to the impossibility of our losing the war, because of the inevitable triumph of good over evil, the further we shall be from looking for realistic ways to victory.

It is sometimes objected that practical ways to victory involve risk, and there is no denying the truth to this. Military operations generally do involve risk. Does not Hitler owe his considerable successes to highly risky ventures in Norway, Crete and elsewhere? There may be much greater and more actual risk in waiting, in doing nothing, in letting slip one opportunity after another, and action involving risk has at any rate some chance of success, whereas inaction also involving risk is practically never crowned with success.

Complacency and the tendency to inertia arise to a certain extent out of the idea that the war is going to last a long time. Of course it may—it may drag on through 1943, 1944, and even longer. But this does not mean that nothing should be done to try to end it sooner. Every extra year of war will mean hundreds of thousands, if not millions more killed and wounded, billions more in material outlay, still greater deprivation and suffering for the civil population in all countries. Would not the shortening of the war in itself be worth some risk? We are apt to think that every year added to the war is a chance added to victory. In other words, we invite time to be our ally. But I think time is but a treacherous ally, ready to fight on either side. It would of course be advantageous for us to play a waiting game, while accumulating vast reserves of armaments, in greater quantities than the foe can, if only the foe would pledge himself during that time to inactivity. But you and I know very well that this is just what he would not do, that he would take advantage of his present successes for still further advance, for the occupation of more and more points of vantage, for the seizure of fresh sources of raw material, for the enslavement of more millions of people, for the acquisition, it might be of all else. And these advantages might more than counterbalance any superiority in arms which we might have gained during a one-way truce of this sort.

These gentlemen, are the considerations which I set out to put before you. I should like to assure you that they are dictated solely by the anxieties with which the whole military situation inspires me, and I should like to think that I am speaking in the interests of the common cause of all the United Nations. We are all interested in the speediest possible ending of the war, the speediest possible conclusion of a just peace treaty, enabling each nation to develop in accordance with its own aspirations and ideals, without interference from outside, and in no fear of war again breaking out.

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Amter to Speak At Workers School Forum on Sunday

The Workers School announced yesterday the second of its new monthly city-wide forum series, presenting Israel Amter, New York State Chairman of the Communist Party, in an address entitled "The Balance Sheet of the War." The forum will be held at Irving Plaza, Sunday evening.

House to Vote Today on Rogers Bill For Women's Auxiliary Army Corps

Non-Military Service to Be Set Up

By Eva Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The House today began consideration of the Rogers Bill to establish a women's auxiliary army corps for non-combatant services to make available to the Army the special skills and training of women.

Passage of the measure is expected tomorrow by an overwhelming vote.

Introduced by Rep. Edith Nourse Rogers, Mass. Republican, the bill, H. R. 8263, is seen as one of the first steps toward full mobilization of the woman power of America to help win the war.

Both Secretary of War Henry H. Stimson and Chief of Staff George C. Marshall have come out in vigorous support of the measure on the grounds that women "are better fitted than men" for many non-combatant jobs in the Army and could release soldiers for combat service.

The two hours' preliminary debate on the bill was taken up mostly by appeasement Congressmen who defended their sniping attacks at the Administration and hypocritically characterized them as "constructive criticism" designed to aid the war.

Rep. Hamilton Fish, New York, appeared whose ties with Nazi agent George Sylvester Viereck were recently exposed, handled the debate for the Republican side and devoted his remarks to a passionate defense of his right to harass President Roosevelt.

Fish was joined by other House reactionaries, including Clare Hoffman of Michigan, Robert Rich of Pennsylvania, and Eugene Cox of Georgia.

LETTERS POUR IN

Congress has been receiving thousands of letters from women all over the country in support of the Rogers Bill which will give women who cannot afford to do full-time volunteer work without pay an opportunity to help the armed forces.

Typical of the letters Mrs. Rogers has received is one from Greeley, Colorado, stating: "We women should have an equal chance with the men in defending the country we all love."

"I feel as Nathan Hale felt in the Revolutionary War," wrote a woman from St. Louis, Mo., "I regret that I have but one life to give to my country."

The War Department has estimated that close to 20,000 women will be enrolled in the WAAC as soon as it is set up. It is understood here that some of the women will be sent outside the United States with the AEP's to Iceland, Ireland and other areas.

Any woman citizen of the United States in good health, between the ages of 21 and 45, eligible to volunteer for one year's service in the WAAC, the auxiliaries will be stationed at large posts, camps or other military installations and women will be assigned to such jobs as clerks, machine operators, telephone and teletype operators, cooks, messengers, laundry workers and other non-combatant duties.

AIR WARNING SERVICE

One very important part of the WAAC will be the companies assigned to the aircraft warning service which operates filter and information centers in more than 28 coastal regions. At the present time there are over 6,000 women working as volunteers in these centers assigned by the Office of Civilian Defense, but under Army supervision.

About 20,000 women will be needed for work at these filter and information centers. The rest of the WAAC members will be assigned to Army posts.

Heading the WAAC will be a director, under the supervision of the Chief of Staff of the Army. While the corps is not an actual part of the Army, its officers correspond generally to the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army.

Auxiliary members will receive \$21 a month for the first four months and then will be raised to \$30. They will wear special uniforms, receive full subsistence while on active duty, and be subject to military discipline and regulations. Schools to train officer personnel for the WAAC will be set up immediately, and students undergoing training will receive \$50 a month in addition to regular accommodations.

Any member of the WAAC injured while on duty will receive the same compensation as civilian employees of the United States. Rep. Jack Nichols, Oklahoma Democrat, stated today that he will sponsor an amendment tomorrow to give "the women in the Army" the same hospitalization and compensation privileges as regular soldiers.

While no definite figure has been set as to the size of the corps, it is understood that the Rules Committee will offer an amendment tomorrow to limit it to 150,000.



Ready to Fight in Any Climate: Ready to fight in Washington, D. C., for inspection. The uniforms are, left to right: snow shoe trooper, summer or tropical field, winter field, armored force, ski trooper, paratrooper and summer mounted.

WPB Labor Aids Cite Group Delays Output

Back Nelson in Taking Firm Stand Against Business-As-Usual

(Continued from Page 1)

fluence. Short of this, the faith we have in the War Production Board's determination to do a job of all-out production will be sorely shaken."

The union spokesman informed Nelson that "labor gives its wholehearted support to those officials within the War Production Board who give evidence by their actions as well as by their words that they have abandoned business-as-usual methods and accept no restrictions on all-out war production."

Nelson asked the Truman Committee in the Senate to investigate the situation, and Senator Harry Truman promised that a prompt investigation would be made.

In a letter to Senator Truman, Nelson explained Guthrie's resignation in terms of "personal conflicts" between Guthrie and members of his staff in the Textile Branch.

Nelson said that this situation "finally reached the point where it was impossible for me to continue in the position," and that he had decided to take textile out from under Guthrie's jurisdiction and leave him in charge only of clothing and leather.

Observers here felt, however, that the conflict went far deeper than mere personal issues.

It was pointed out that business-as-usual influences are deeply rooted in the Division of Industry Operations which through its industry branches has charge of conversion to war production.

In almost every industry these branches are largely dominated by business men with large interests in these same industries.

CONVERSION HELD UP

Conversion has been held up in refrigerators, radio, vacuum cleaners, typewriters, textiles and a host of other industries as a result of the attitude taken by some of these business-as-usual advocates.

Guthrie's "personal" conflicts in the Textile Branch were chiefly with W. F. Proctor and Ames Stevens and with Lt. Col. Robert Stevens, who is now in the Procurement Division of the Army.

Proctor is an official of Wellington Sears and Roebuck, which has large government contracts for duck cloth and hence opposed Guthrie's plans for converting carpet factories to make duck cloth.

Ames and Lt. Col. Robert Stevens are both connected with J. P. Stevens Textile Company which has many millions of dollars of textile contracts with the Government.

The chief of the various industry branches is Philip Reed, Chairman of the Board of General Electric. Reed has consistently sided with the business-as-usual group.

Litvinoff Urges Allies Open New Front Against Hitler

(Continued from Page 1)

For after all with only those resources which the Soviet command had at its disposal, plus the assistance which the United States and Great Britain have been able to give (assistance extremely valuable and deeply appreciated) it became possible for the first time to thwart Hitler's plans, to bring them to a standstill and to drive them back.

"We have not driven them far—at the most 200 miles here and there—but it is obvious, is it not, that if our strength can be increased, or—which may be easier to achieve—if the German forces

City War Production Parley Opens Today

(Continued from Page 1)

by a second meeting. This will also be true of Philadelphia's conference. Schedule for the conferences throughout the country is as follows:

March 17, New York and Boston; March 18, Milwaukee, Wis., Pittsburgh, Pa., Springfield, Mass., and Newark, N. J.; March 19, Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Hartford, Conn., and Philadelphia, Pa.; March 20, Baltimore, Md., Indianapolis, Ind., Providence, R. I., and St. Louis, Mo.; March 23, Atlanta, Ga., Cleveland, O., Kansas City, Mo., and Los Angeles, Calif.; March 24, Birmingham, Ala., Detroit, Mich., New York, N. Y., and San Francisco, Calif.; March 26, Houston, Tex., and Toledo, O., Dallas, Tex., Portland, O., and Philadelphia, Pa.; March 27, Denver, Colo., Minneapolis, Minn., and Seattle, Wash.

The conferences will inaugurate the establishment of Production Drive Committees in each plant whose duties will be:

- (1) To appoint necessary subcommittees.
- (2) Arrange for the creation of a production scoreboard.
- (3) Arrange for a study of plant efficiency.
- (4) Put up suggestion boxes and arrange for handling suggestions.
- (5) Set up bulletin boards and arrange for posting special communications and other material.
- (6) Establish a sub-committee on posters which will survey the plant for suitable locations.
- (7) Start a slogan contest.
- (8) Devise a method of informing all sub-contractors and suppliers about the War Production Drive.
- (9) Prepare and submit, not later than April 1, a report of progress addressed to the Production Drive Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

The initial effort of the campaign, it was announced by Mr. Nelson, will concentrate upon insuring speedy establishment and successful operation of the drive in plants of 2,000 prime contractors.

Murray Supports Victory Tax Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

accumulated price increases resulting from such a tax."

"Let there be no mistake about it," he added, "every reactionary force in the nation will be devoting its maximum effort to use the war emergency for the passage of such vicious taxes. If such proposals are to be defeated, labor and the other common people of the nation must make their voices heard overwhelmingly in the Congress."

Murray sent to affiliated CIO unions a detailed tax statement which included the following six-point program:

1. "Increased taxation upon corporate and business profits and the wiping out of swollen war profits by effective excessive profit taxes."
2. "Increased individual income taxes based on exemptions not lower than the \$1,500 for family heads and \$750 for single persons now in effect."
3. "The closing of loopholes in individual and corporate income taxes."
4. "Increased rates and lowered exemptions on estate and gift taxes."
5. "Excise taxes on certain luxury goods."
6. "No general sales taxes, nor flat wage taxes for general revenue."

This kind of program, the CIO tax statement pointed out, "can be the means to keep the nation's economy operating effectively and to protect the production effort."

Proposals such as those of the N.A.M. the CIO said, would have the reverse effect of becoming "a device for slashing wages, for

striking at the low income groups, for protecting the swollen profits of big corporations, and for hindering the production effort."

"The CIO calls upon the Congress to enact a tax program that will stop all profiteering and the creation of war millionaires, and that will protect the standard of living necessary to maintain American production at a maximum," the statement sent out by Murray said.

"The CIO calls for a tax program written in the interest of the American people as a whole and not in the interest of a few financial and industrial parasites."

Treasury tax proposals were praised by the CIO as being based on essentially the same principles as its own six-point program, and, therefore, worthy of support.

The CIO suggested, however, that some of the Treasury's proposals "should be properly improved."

Specifically, the CIO pointed out that the Treasury's excess profits tax proposals while higher than in the past still favors "corporations whose monopoly position allowed them to make extensive profits in 1938 to 1939."

The CIO, therefore, urged either that excess profit taxes be computed solely on the capital investment of corporations with the average earnings method eliminated entirely, or else that the average earnings credit be reduced from 95 per cent to 75 per cent.

On the whole, the CIO commended the Treasury stand against general sales taxes and in favor of plugging a number of loopholes in the present tax system by requiring joint returns for married couples and making estate and gift taxes stiffer.

Conference On Aid to Children In War Opens

McNutt Reveals Request for \$3 Millions to Meet Special Needs

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, March 16.—"Children must be saved for the future of democracy," Katherine Lenroot, head of the Children's Bureau declared today in opening a three-day meeting of the Commission on Children in Wartime at the Labor Department.

Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt told the opening session meeting to draw up a program to preserve the health of the nation's children, revealed that he has asked the Budget Bureau for a \$3,000,000 grant to meet the special needs of children in wartime. Most of this money will be used to provide nursery school facilities to take care of children whose mothers are now on the assembly line producing war materials to defeat the Axis, he indicated.

Forty delegates are attending the conference to study the repercussions of the war effort on America's children and to point out some of the ways in which their mental and physical health can be protected.

Among the problems the conference will consider are adequate facilities for children whose mothers are not working in plants, proper recreation and guidance for older children, the wartime increase in juvenile delinquency, the relaxation of child labor standards, the need for adequate housing and health, and the evacuation of children in coast areas.

Today's sessions were devoted to a discussion of the psychological disturbances resulting from the war, the need for economic security of the family, the maintenance of school opportunities and child labor standards, and the civil protection of children.

Among the speakers at these discussions were Hugh Jackson of the Office of Civilian Defense; Dr. George S. Stevenson of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene; Jane Hoey of the Office of Defense, Health and Welfare Service; and Dr. Martha H. Eliot, Associate Chief of the Children's Bureau.

Cacchione to Speak at Browder Rally Thursday

The Flatbush Committee to Free Earl Browder will hold a special rally Thursday evening at the Savoy Gardens, 408 Ditmars Ave., Brooklyn, with the following speakers: Councilman Peter V. Cacchione; the Rev. James H. Link; William Browder; Leon Straus of the Fur Floor Boys Union; Mrs. Bernice Kramer, Council of CIO Auxiliaries and Oscar Albert of the American Labor Party.

A preliminary street meeting will be held on Wednesday evening at Flatbush Ave. and Alhambra Road to acquaint the community with the facts surrounding the Browder case.

SALE ENDS MARCH 18th

Prices will be higher immediately following this sale. . . . And it won't be the last increase too. . . . Further price rises are certain to come. . . . Soon too. . . . So don't say we didn't warn you. . . . We suggest you come during the weekdays to avoid the crowds. . . .

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St. Patrick's Day, 1942: A Call for Irish Unity Against the Axis

Eire's Fate Now Lies With Nations Fighting Fascism

By Louis F. Budenz

Each St. Patrick's Day renews the hope and pledge for a united and independent Ireland. This celebration in 1942 is no exception. Before the parades along Fifth Avenue and the marchers in Dublin, there runs ahead the banner: "How can Ireland fully win its place among the nations of the earth?"

The query is now posed in the midst of a gigantic war—in which the independence of free nations is the core of the struggle. The lightning flashes of the partisan battle light up Ireland's hopes and the way to attain them as well as the hopes and pathway for other peoples. Hitlerism is pledged to the wiping out of all nations' independence, including that of Ireland. Such is its very reason for existence. Its aim is the subjugation of every free people to the "overlordship" of the Nazis. So Hitler has written down in "Mein Kampf" and such has been the course of carnage pursued by the Nazis. The French, Norwegians, Poles, Greeks, Yugoslavs, and other small nations bear bloody marks of the chains of the Hitlerite oppressor. The fate of great countries, such as the Soviet Union, China and the United States itself, is involved in this world battle-front.

THE IRISH IN AMERICA

Irish Americans have overwhelmingly recognized where their place is in such a crisis. They are back of America's all-out battle for its life. They are loyal to our country's national interests and its independence. The Gallup Poll has registered that they favor, in strong numbers, Eire's full cooperation with the United States and the other United Nations in the anti-Hitler war. These Irish Americans have clearly said, in this response, that Eire's place by virtue of its past traditions of freedom and its future security, is in the camp of the United Nations and against Hitlerism. And that is where Eire's place rightly is. The independence and unity of Ireland can be advanced only through wholehearted working together with the United Nations.

The work of Wolf Tone, Robert Emmet, Finian Lalor and James Connolly will be forwarded by Eire's taking her stand for the independence of all nations, including specifically her own, against the plots and determination of the Nazis to subvert the world.

Those of us who are of Irish origin and have as much Irish blood in our veins as has the Premier (Eire) look to the Emerald Isle on this St. Patrick's Day in the hope that the government and people there will realize where their future welfare lies. The great mass of Americans, regardless of their national origin, share in this sentiment. Americans have been traditional friends of Irish freedom. In the very infancy of our Republic, the Jeffersonian movement of the small farmers and "mechanics" was linked up in active sympathy with the United Irishmen as well as with the French Revolution. Through the succeeding years, much of the funds and a great deal of the political encouragement for Irish freedom came from these shores. Leaders in the Irish struggle for independence, fought in its armies and helped build its labor movement. America's people share with Ireland hopes for that nation's welfare.

DE VALERA'S BLINDNESS

We cannot blind ourselves, however, to the obvious fact that there is considerable fog over the present Irish political scene. The government of Eire, through Premier Eamon De Valera, persists in an unrealistic policy of so-called "neutrality." This has even led to certain remarks against the arrival of American troops in North Ireland which are not conducive to the warming up of the traditional good feelings between the Irish and American peoples. This "neutrality," if persisted in, can only be of aid to Hitler—for there can be no true neutrality in this war, and this is particularly true of Ireland with its strategic geographical position.

The British Tories, from whose circles have been bred that Clive-son set which would have rendered Britain to Hitler, are continuing the pro-Hitler game by a stubborn and stiff-necked attitude toward Ireland. By this stand they injure the cause of the United Nations and lend color to De Valera's unrealistic and dangerous "neutrality." And it is an ironical fact that the government of Eire, by standing stiffly "aloof" from the struggle for the independence of nations, throws balls down the alley of these appeasers and Tories who have been the bitterest opponents of Irish independence.

In the United States, too, the political friends of Hitler put on

the disguise of "the Irish cause" to strike at the security of the country and of all other free nations. The unspeakable Coughlin, Curran and the Christian Frontiersmen who have no place in American life—spread fascist sedition under the false cover of Irish names and Irish symbols.

They seek to inflame at least a section of Irish Americans against their fellow-countrymen, resorting to that Ku Klux Klan underworld propaganda of anti-Semitism which will boomerang drastically upon the heads of the Irish American community itself. These anti-American men and "movements" are maligning the Irish people in America. They are injurious to those of Irish birth and heritage in this country; they are a menace to America and its independence.

PATRIOTIC DUTY

On this St. Patrick's Day, the Irish Americans have a patriotic duty to themselves and this country, to denounce the Coughlins, Curran and Christian Frontiers and thus wipe this Hitlerite mud off Irish American skirts. It is of good news to all men of good will and anti-fascist sentiments that the American Irish Defense Association, both in New York and Boston, has scathingly indicted the seditionists as unrepresentative of the Irish and as enemies of the American Republic.

The global war against the enemies of mankind has placed, then, a two-fold job at the door of Irish America: 1. To crush the fifth columnists in this country who have perjured the Irish name for their evil ends, and, 2. To call out the people of Eire to save themselves and all free peoples by aligning themselves with the United Nations. The trade unionists of this country, particularly those of Irish origin, can do much in both respects—especially in strengthening the warm ties of brotherhood with the Irish masses, to aid them in their difficult position and to persuade them to take the way of resistance to victory over the forces of oppression.

Americans of Irish birth or heritage since "All Hail to St. Patrick!" today with the people of Eire. They recall with the men and women of Dublin and Cork the 700 years of Irish oppression and the memories of James Connolly and Easter Week. They join love for America to a concern for their kinsmen across the sea—and can show the Irishmen of Ireland that the interests of this country and its Allies and those of the Emerald Isle march hand in hand.

EIRE'S PLACE IN WAR

Eire, for its own salvation, will have to consider its struggle for a united and independent Ireland in the light of the battle for the independence of nations on a world scale. This is a global war, and Ireland's fate hangs in the balance on the side of the other free nations. Would it not be the worst naïveté to imagine that 2,000,000 Irishmen in Eire will be exempt from Nazi barbarity? Right now it is the United Nations, and particularly the offensive of the Rpd Army, which is saving Ireland from immediate invasion and pillage. In a Hitlerite world, the Irish would be enchained by the Nazi overlords.

A glance at the map of Europe will redouble this appreciation of Eire's danger and its duty. The green island is of the greatest strategic value to the allies, including America, especially in the opening up of a western front in Europe. At the same time, it lies directly in the path of Hitler's contemplated conquests. Across from Brest, around Land's End, it pines a convenient site for a Nazi pincer movement on Britain—with only a small native force to defend it. Verily, it is the mighty Red Army, the American bombers in North

Ireland and the RAF which are saving Ireland from such an immediate fate.

The Irish have grave grievances, of long standing, against Great Britain. These can be solved only in the camp of the United Nations, under the flaming banner of the independence of nations. This is not only Great Britain's war, as some Irish patriots seem to think. This is the war of the United States, whose people are friends of Irish aspirations; of the Soviet Union, whose stand on the national question is the basis for its magnificent solidarity; of China, whose long battle against Axis aggression is an inspiration to all oppressed peoples. It is the war, also, of 22 other nations, many of whose bitter experiences under Hitler's heel leads them to a sympathetic attitude toward Ireland's position. Amid such friendly forces, and with such issues at stake, nothing would speed the cause of Irish freedom more than Eire's wholehearted entry into the ranks of the Allies. There, Eire itself could aid in the problems of other peoples, for surely by now the people of that country have an understanding of the difficulties of India and the other colonial peoples.

ALLIES IN BRITAIN

For Eire's own good, it will also have to cultivate allies within Britain itself. Those allies are there, among the British masses, as Karl Marx indicated long ago, and specifically in the British trade unions. Eire will help itself by helping them in this war. It is hopeful to note that the New York "Irish Echo" in its last week's issue, referred in big headlines to the fact that Sir Stafford Cripps, new leader of the Commons, is a friend of Irish freedom. We cannot be under the delusion that the presence of one man in the British war cabinet will emancipate Ireland, but this note by the "Echo" did recognize that there are in Britain those who will aid Eire.

The concept that all Britishers are no good for the Irish is merely a cutting off of one's nose to spite one's face. It was this sort of false cry which the Murphys raised in the Dublin transport workers' strike against the British trade union delegation which had come to aid the Irish strikers. As V. I. Lenin pointed out (Vol. XVI of his "Collected Works"), this narrow-minded slogan that "Englishmen have no business on Irish soil" in this case was designed to do great harm to the Irish workers. A view of this kind is not shared by any thoughtful Irishman, despite all the sufferings associated with English Tory rule. Such a person realizes that Ireland is geographically a permanent neighbor of England's, with only the Irish Sea between them, and that Ireland's welfare will be forwarded by finding and strengthening its democratic allies within Britain.

The Communists in England are certainly the friends of legitimate Irish aspirations, as are the Communists of America and throughout the world. They have been in the vanguard of the most persistent and principled champions of Irish independence. The great spokesmen of Marxism—Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin—have given a scientific basis, and therefore have infused real life, into the national question. Ireland has been a classical case in these Marxist considerations. And the Communists have made this theory a guide for the struggle for Irish independence from Marx's aid to the Fenians to the Marxist Connolly's leadership of Easter Week, on down to this day. It is from this principled viewpoint, and from this participation in Ireland's cause that the Communists urge Eire to take its rightful place, for its own welfare, among the free nations of the earth in the battle for mankind.

On this St. Patrick's Day, the course for Eire and the Irish Americans is clear. The road to freedom lies in the battle for freedom—against Hitlerite aggression aimed at mastery of the world.



City Council to March In St. Patrick's Day Parade

The New York City Council, headed by its president Newbold Morris, will be in the line of the St. Patrick's Day Parade today as it unfolds along Fifth Ave. to the reviewing stand at 110th St.

The parade will begin at 1 P. M. at 44th St. and Fifth Ave. Assistant Fire Chief John J. McCarthy will be grand marshal of the 1942 parade.

There will be 45 battalions. Heading the parade will be a mounted police escort, followed by the 69th Infantry of the National Guard.

Police and Fire Department representatives will be among the first five battalions. The Cumann na nBan, Inc., offspring of the Irish Republican women's soldiers,

organization of Ireland's civil war, will be in the line of march.

County societies from the Bronx and Manhattan will be in the parade in full regalia, while Irish pipers will play the historic tunes of Ireland.

An "in-between" reviewing stand will cover the passing parade at 60th St. and Fifth Ave.

Colin Kelly Heads List of Irish-American Heroes

By Beth McHenry

Brave Colin Kelly, the young Irish American flying captain who sent a host of the enemy to hell before he died in action, isn't alone in proving that the Irish here and in the old country have the courage of truth within them still.

The Charles Coughlins and the Edward Lodge Curran and the William B. Gallaghers don't speak for the Irish—who are fighting and dying today with the best of the anti-fascists.

Maybe many a young Irish soldier will not be in the St. Patrick's Day parade today and maybe none of the Irish workers from the bell lines of democracy will be there either. But they're in the biggest parade of all—the parade of man, power and fighting strength and producing power whose aim and purpose is the destruction of the Axis.

Some of the bravest men to receive high badges of honor from Great Britain have been high spirited young Irishmen flying to save the world from Hitler.

One of these was Flying Officer Garland of Dublin who led the aircraft that blew up a vital bridge in enemy territory, a feat for which he received the Victoria Cross—though he didn't live to accept it personally. And in the citation was men-

tioned this tribute: "For highest courage and personal leadership."

To young Lieutenant Arthur Charles Doyle, another Dublin lad, went the Military Cross for holding a position in the Libyan desert. Though the enemy was hard on him from each side, he destroyed 18 tanks without loss to himself.

Another young Dubliner, Flight Lieutenant Ernest Cassidy, by himself destroyed two enemy bombers in the night and was cited for "dash and initiative" and the splendid example he'd given to the other flying men.

Those are but a few of the hundreds of Irish boys who've given their lives and services on democracy's many fronts. Deaths aren't publicly recorded in many cases, but the Irish are in there pitching—against the Japanese and the Nazis and Italians.

In the cold waters of the Atlantic and Pacific, Irish boys by the score have given their lives in the effort to transport the material so vitally needed by our allies.

A month ago, an ordinary seaman named Fred Fitzgerald, an Irish boy from Illinois and a member of the CIO National Maritime Union, went to his death with the Pan Massachusetts.

An ordinary seaman doesn't mean an ordinary man. Fred Fitzgerald had been on ships up and down the

danger zone since the war began and the schools of Nazi fish crept into our waters. He wrote of "seeing the jerry on our tail" to his pals back home.

But the jerry didn't scare him off his job. Nor has it scared the hundreds of other Irish American boys who are sticking to their posts aboard ships because there is more than life at stake in this war.

"Paddy" Flynn, another Irishman, went down on the Pan Mass, as did Jack B. Curry and Harold O'Leary and James McKern—all members of the National Maritime Union.

"Paddy" Flynn was born in Ireland in 1889 and he had been sailing ships a long, long time. His two boys went down before him, in ships bound for ports where cargoes of oil and planes and machine parts would be transported to the spots most vital to victory.

In the Transport Workers Union a Fifth Ave. bus conductor named James J. Reardon mourns the loss of a son he's proud of, James Reardon, Jr., a 25-year-old young Irish-American, to whom the right meant so much he enlisted in the Navy at its beginning, went down aboard the U.S.S. Pollux, when that ship sank off the coast of Newfoundland a month ago.

This list is mighty meager—compared to the truth of what's going on. But even this list must answer the slanders and the lies of the appeasers who'd put the Irish in front of themselves for a shield while they walked over to the enemy—if they could.

It's an answer and an inspiration. The Irish boys who fly for victory and march for it and sail the icy ocean through nests of torpedoes are doing what the Irish have always done—fighting for justice and freedom and a future with something in it.

ILD to Open National Conference March 31

A dinner-forum on "Civil Liberties in Support of the War" will open the Annual National Conference of the International Labor Defense on Tuesday evening, March 31, at the Hotel Roosevelt. It was announced by the organization's National Board yesterday. The dinner will at the same time be a tribute to Congressman Vito Marcantonio, president of the I.L.D.

All sessions of the conference will be open to the public.

Irish Can Not Be 'Neutral' in War

By Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

My mother, Annie Gurley, was born in Galway, Ireland, 83 years ago. Both of her grandfathers fought in the Irish Revolution of 1798, which was inspired by the victory of George Washington. My great grandfathers on the Flynn side, from Mayo, were also in this gallant but unsuccessful uprising. As with all oppressed people the tradition of national independence was passed on from generation to generation and crossed the ocean with the Irish immigrants.

My mother came to America at 17. My great grandmother Flynn came to Maine with her young children. She was the widow of "Paddy the Petel," who was on the run for years for his revolutionary activities. So it is not boasting but merely stating a fact when I say I am descended from fighting Irish nationalists for many generations on both sides. I know from song and story, from the pictures on the walls and the papers in the household, of the deep feeling of my kinsfolk in relation to their age long struggle for their own language, culture, religion, and political independence.

And I know they would never have had the slightest sympathy or toleration for the wholesale destruction and degradation of the Spanish people, nor of the Ethiopians, the Austrians, the Czechs, the Poles, the Belgians, the Swedes, the Holland Dutch and the Jews, which the Fascists and Nazis have accomplished. My fighting ancestors would not be "neutral" in the worldwide struggle for human freedom going on in the world today.

CONNOLLY'S TEACHINGS

In addition to my ancestry, I had the great privilege in my youth of working closely with James Connolly, while he was in America. This great teacher helped me to better understand the causative factors of the Irish struggle and the relationship of the Irish economic problems to those of other peoples throughout the world. He was a scientific Socialist with an international viewpoint. He did not view Ireland as a country set apart with peculiar and exceptional problems. Nor did he consider the Irish themselves as different from all other peoples. He did not lash everything "British." He attacked Irish employers, landlords and politicians who exploited and misled the Irish people.

He had a clear conception of the necessity of unity between the English and Irish workers and urged them to mutual aid during great labor struggles. He saw the necessity of Irish workers resident in England becoming an active part of the trade union movement there. A half a million Irish workers are today members of English trade unions. There are many large Connolly Clubs in England. These Irish workers are not "neutral." They are a part of the people's movement in England to smash Hitlerism at home and abroad. James Connolly viewed the world as a whole. He never expected that Ireland could solve her problems in supreme isolation, indifferent to the struggles of other peoples in all parts of the world. Connolly would have been the first to warn the Irish people that they can never hope to be free in an enslaved world. James Connolly would never have been "neutral" in freedom's cause. He gave his life for it.

IRELAND AT CROSSROADS

Today Ireland is at historical crossroads, just as much as England is there too. No intelligent person expects that the British Empire will emerge unchanged out of this titanic struggle. Her desperate need compels her to deal more justly with the Nations of India and a political sagacity would dictate a similar attitude towards the partition of Ireland. Let the British Empire relinquish the six Northern counties and allow them to be reunited to the rest of Ireland and the political atmosphere will clear immediately. The people of the north of Ireland have suffered severe bombings from Hitler. They have no illusions that "he will liberate Ireland," though demagogues in New York may mouth this phrase. They welcomed the American Expeditionary Force. They regard them as allies and protectors.

But to the South lies "Eire"—the Irish Free State, a beautiful country, with a dour and glum Premier Eamon De Valera. The American soldiers now quartered in the north are not allowed to enter "Eire" though there's many a Kelly and a Murphy among them who would love to visit the old country they've heard such glowing accounts of—from parents and grandparents. It is feared there would be unfriendly "incidents" because of the attitude of Mr. De Valera. He says the Americans should have stayed at home, calls it an "invasion." He resents the presence of the Americans as an affront to Irish independence. He threatens to arm to defend Irish "neutrality." Against whom—the Americans?

AMERICA—AN ALLY

The belligerence against the United States comes with poor

grace from De Valera, who is an American by birth. He made many trips here during the last war and later, he spoke in all the large cities to thousands of Irish-Americans. He sold millions of dollars' worth of bonds here to finance the struggle for an Irish Republic. The United States has always been a true friend to Ireland. American ships brought food to Ireland during the terrible famine of 1848. All Irish patriots coming to our shores were honored guests—Parnell, O'Donovan Rossa, Michael Davitt. Parnell addressed a session of Congress—a privilege accorded few visitors. When Mr. De Valera was here as a President of the Irish Republic, the United States did not say—"We are neutral, so please go home!" He too was an honored guest, allowed to remain.

Our country is involved today in the most serious life and death struggle it has ever faced, against forces which would destroy civilization and plunge us back into worse than barbarism, as it has millions in Europe. No civilized human being can be "neutral" today. Americans of Irish descent are like all others—Americans first. We have a deep loyalty to the noble traditions of our liberty loving fighting Irish ancestors. We do not consider that Mr. De Valera adequately represents their spirit today. He has made a vigorous protest against Hitler's ruthless conquest of other national minorities or of other Catholic people? Did he ever express sympathy for his blood brothers, the Spanish people, whose fathers were Spanish? When they were crushed by the overpowering forces of Hitler, Mussolini and Franco, he rushed to be the first to recognize Franco. He was not "neutral" then. Surely the Irish people want liberty for all—not for themselves alone.

MESSAGE ACROSS SEA

We, Irish Americans, on this St. Patrick's Day first of all pledge "our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor" to this, our country. Our kinsmen fought in the Revolutionary War, in the Civil War, and their sons will gladly fight now to preserve government by the people. Next we greet our blood brothers and sisters across the sea, as is our custom on this day dedicated to the Irish everywhere. We urge them to consider carefully which road they place their feet upon at the crossroads of history. Will they join with us with the peoples of China and the great Soviet Union in this holy war to exterminate the oppressors of so many helpless subject people? We feel confident they will. We call upon the people of Ireland on this St. Patrick's Day to realize that their future safety and freedom depends upon our victory in this struggle. Surely no thinking Irishman believes for a moment that Hitler has any kindly regard for Ireland or will give it special consideration. We would be ashamed if it were true. No—Ireland would meet the same fate from Hitler as any other small nation he has already trampled over.

To expect cultural, religious, language or national rights from Hitler is a mad illusion which will bring shame and disaster on Ireland. To know what has happened to political leaders of the people—the guillotine; to trade unionists—the prison; to Catholic and Protestant clergy—the concentration camp; to Jewish people—the knot and lash; to women—the breeding camps and forcible prostitution, is to know what to expect from Hitler. Let there be no further futile talk of "neutrality" on the part of the Irish people, for their own sake first of all.

All true Americans, of Irish origin, abandoned all thoughts of isolationism or neutrality after Pearl Harbor. The memory of Colin Kelly and other Irish-American young men who died then and since is greeted on this solemn St. Patrick's Day. We, her descendants in other lands, the United States, Canada, England, Australia, New Zealand, urge Ireland to take her rightful place among the freedom-loving peoples of the earth. There can be no "neutrality" in freedom's cause. We in our turn pledge to the beautiful country of our ancestors, the sorrowful country of saints and martyrs, to the brave country of Emmet, Tone, Connolly and Pearse, that we will never abandon our efforts on her behalf until she can take her rightful political place among the nations of the earth—free and independent. It is not on the road of neutrality and submission—it is on the road which should look good to Irish eyes of fighting side by side with kindred spirits from all around the world, for security and happiness in freedom, for all.

Irish Sandhog Unionists Sign Plea: Make St. Patrick's Day a Blow to Axis

Thirty-three trade unionists, members of the Compressed Air Workers Union, Local 147, AFL, in a special message to the Committee in Charge of the St. Patrick's Day Parade here, yesterday called on the "Irish men and women in every land to rally to the cause of freedom, to destroy the menace of Fascist slavery." The message was written and signed by these Irish unionists as individual members of their union.

The text and signatures of the appeal follow:

Once again our country is battling for its freedom and independence. In this crucial period, we Americans of Irish descent stand ready and proud to give our all so that our country shall continue to be "the land of the free and the home of the brave." Today, faced with world slavery or freedom, we choose as our ancestors did before us, freedom, for we Irish are a freedom loving people.

The Axis Brigands seek to subjugate all countries and to enslave all of mankind. A victory of the Axis will mean certain enslavement for all. This foe of all peoples must be destroyed by all peoples. All nations fighting our common enemy are brothers in arms. We Irish

Americans call upon all the Irish men and women in every land to rally to the cause of freedom, to destroy the menace of fascist slavery. On March 17, we Irish Americans celebrate St. Patrick's Day. The parade in New York City must be a mighty manifestation of our support to our country and those fighting by our side. Let the voice of our parade ring out, calling upon all nations and peoples to unite against their common foe, so that they can go forward to their cherished destinies of freedom and liberty.

Charles Morre
Eugene Murphy
Michael Spillane
John Garvey
Owen Gilmore
Frank M. O'Donnell
John McGrath
Thomas Stanley
Michael J. McGrath
Patrick Hugh
Tom Gill
John J. McCuskey
Hugh Kelly
Patrick Mahon
Richard Nell
James Joseph S. Vin
Richard P. Donovan
S. N. Montgomery
Owen Kelly
David Hassett
Peter Farrell
Timothy Murphy
Brian Feeney
Patrick McGee
Steve Quinn
Tom O'Connor
Stanley Burke
Michael Carmody
Tim Fenacume
Ed Clark
J. McCafferty
D. Cobbs
Daniel Gallagher

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SUNDAY WORKER	3 months	.75	1.25	2.00
(Manhattan and Bronx)				
DAILY and SUNDAY WORKER	3 months	\$4.25	\$4.25	\$11.00
DAILY WORKER	3 months	2.50	3.00	9.00
SUNDAY WORKER	3 months	1.00	1.75	2.00

TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1942

St. Patrick's Day, 1942

On this St. Patrick's Day, millions of Irish-Americans throughout this country are wholeheartedly engaged in backing up with their brawn and brain the battle of America and her allies against the Axis. On the production line and the firing line, those of Irish heritage have already distinguished themselves. The overwhelming majority of the Irish-Americans have given their full devotion to our country's national interests and the cause of the independence of nations from the Hitlerite plague.

The Daily Worker greets these fellow-countrymen of ours who are of Irish descent. It expresses with them hopes for the full achievement of a united and independent Ireland. They will agree with us that Eire's path to the attainment of this desired goal lies along the way of cooperation with the United Nations. Through the Gallup Poll they have signified that they stand for the taking of such a position by their kinsmen across the sea. Eire's place, in line with her interests and her traditions in the stand for independence, is on the side of the United Nations against Hitlerism.

America hopes that those of Irish origin will take this message to the people of Eire, will tell them across the sea where their true interests lie. The trade unionists of this country, and specifically those of Irish descent, can do much to draw closer the bonds of fellowship with the Irish masses.

America looks hopefully, likewise, to its citizens of Irish descent to take the lead in denouncing the fifth columnists in our land who are seeking to cast discredit upon those of Irish origin by cloaking their pro-Hitlerite activities under a sham interest in the Irish cause. This St. Patrick's Day has been featured by the outspoken denunciation of the Coughlins, Currans and Christian Fronters by the American Irish Defense Association. More of such declarations from the Irish-American community will clear the air and be of the utmost service to America at this hour.

We express the hope that this two-fold job will be fully done—that Eire will be brought into the camp of the United Nations and that Irish-American action will curb the Currans and Coughlins. If such are the fruits of this St. Patrick's Day, then will it have resulted indeed in benefits for the Irish people and for all mankind.

A Strange Silence

Only now that President Roosevelt himself has been compelled to order the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad to arbitrate a dispute with its employees, is the case receiving some attention in the press.

It is amazing how silent newspapers and Tories in Congress have been all these months regarding the scandalous action of this company in a vital transport industry. Here is the history, as published by the War Labor Board, of the railroad's refusal to settle a strike by peaceful means:

First, the National Railway Mediation Board proposed arbitration. The unions accepted but the company rejected.

Second, the director of the Office of Defense Transportation proposed arbitration. The unions accepted but the company rejected.

Third, a three-member panel of the U. S. Conciliation Service proposed arbitration. The unions accepted but the company rejected.

Fourth, the National War Labor Board unanimously directed arbitration under the Railway Labor Act. The unions accepted but the company rejected.

Fifth, the National Railway Mediation Board sent its mediator to Peoria to carry out the directive order of the War Labor Board for arbitration. The unions agreed to cooperate but the company refused.

Yet none of the Congressmen who are always talking about "strikes," ever rose in Congress to denounce the refusal of this company to settle a strike. None of the publishers who are continuously printing editorials about a mythical "strike wave" ever attacked this refusal of the company to arbitrate.

Instead, there has been a steady barrage of propaganda hitting labor for a "strike wave" which does not exist except in the minds of the labor-baiters and disrupters of national unity. And in those few isolated cases where there have been strikes, they have generally been provoked and prolonged by such bull-headedness as displayed by the company which the President of the United States has now been forced to take to task.

Hitler Again Appeals To His Agents Here

Hitler's speech to the German people is not only an alibi for his failure to carry out a lightning victory over the Soviet Union; it is also another of his efforts to strengthen his Fifth Column in the United States and Britain.

In fact, every one of Hitler's speeches is always made with an eye on getting help from the pro-fascist forces in Britain and the United States.

Hitler once again prates in an innocent and hurt manner about how he is not interested in "the kind of world President Roosevelt wishes to live in"; the harmless and innocent Nazi bandit whines that he is merely interested in "his world."

This is the traditional fake of the Nazi criminals who have used it again and again and again to chloroform their intended victim. The Axis is out to dominate the world, and to subdue the United States to a position of complete degradation with loss of liberties and independence.

Americans are grimly interested in the kind of slave world this savage Nazi gang is interested in creating; and they are determined once and for all to smash this fascist world conspiracy to pieces. They are determined to exterminate the criminals who engineered it, starting with the Nazi enslavement of Germany and now ending up with the contemplated enslavement of mankind. There can be no "peace" with this Axis band other than the "peace" of destruction.

An unusually large dose of his stock-in-trade "anti-Bolshevism" hysteria was dished out by Hitler this time. This is always a sign that he is in trouble, and that he is hollering for help from his pro-fascist friends in Britain and America.

Hitler counts heavily on this "anti-Communist" poison to disrupt the unity of his enemies and distract them from opening a Western Front against him. He will find that America is beginning to see what lurks behind all purveyors of "anti-Communist" incitement.

As Senator Pepper recently pointed out: "With such guile did the master psychologist Hitler maneuver with this anti-Communist theme that he was able to proceed step by step with his unfolding plan of penetration while the democratic powers stood confusedly by." (Feb. 12.)

Hitler is still playing this game with the help of his Fifth Column and Cliveden set of appeasers in America. The "anti-Communist theme" is still the hallmark of pro-Nazi appeasement or its dupes.

Hitler, finally, boasted that he escaped the fate of Napoleon. This is a far cry from his previous boasts of quick conquest. That he is still able to boast at all is due to the fact that while the Soviet Union single-handedly had to meet and counter-attack against the output of all Europe's Nazi-dominated armament factories, the other United Nations did not seize the opportunity to smash Hitler from the rear and flank.

As the Red Army magnificently shattered the myth of Nazi invincibility the chance appeared and still exists to smash the entire Hitler power by a two-pronged attack, East and West. All of Hitler's "anti-Communist" ravings are intended to slow up or paralyze the offensive which he terrifiedly expects the United States and Britain are preparing for him on the coasts of Europe.

American Labor and the British, Soviet Unions

According to yesterday's New York Times, American Federation of Labor officials are considering cooperative relations with the Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Council. Sir Walter Citrine, of the British Trades Union Congress, is said to have presented the matter of such cooperation to the AFL leaders.

While these reports will have to be verified, it is encouraging to know that there appears to be discussion and thinking on this question by American labor. British trade union leaders have learned very definitely the value which has accrued from the Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Council. It has stepped up progress in the battle for production. It has cemented much more closely the relations between the British and Soviet peoples, and has thus advanced the tempo of the war effort.

America and American labor will benefit from such collaboration with the union movements of the two great allies of the United States. For it to be fully effective, such collaboration should be entered upon by all wings of the American trade union movement. The initiative rests logically with the AFL and CIO members of the Victory Labor Board. Were they jointly to make a move for international links with the British and Soviet unions, it would demonstrate the unity of American labor to the world as well as strengthen the international bonds of solidarity back of the anti-Axis war.

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AFFAIR OF THE ENTIRE COUNTRY

The people of Missouri, especially organized labor, have left no doubt as to their feeling of outrage over the failure of a grand jury to act against the lynch mob which burned to death Cleo Wright, Negro cotton seed oil worker, at Sikeston.

But this lynching and the whitewashing performance put on by the grand jury is not the concern of the people of Missouri alone. Like the recent KKK attack upon Negroes in Detroit, the Sikeston lynching is the concern of the entire country and, in

the first place, of the federal government. Attacks upon the Negro people are attacks upon national unity. They jeopardize the very safety of the country.

The federal government, which has launched an investigation of the Detroit affair, should likewise probe the Sikeston lynching and the refusal of the grand jury to take action. The government should take all necessary measures, including passage of an anti-lynching law, to insure an end once and for all to every type of Fifth Column assault upon the Negro people.

City Council Gets Resolution for Air Raid Shelter Construction

(Continued from Page 1)

New York for the protection of the people of the City of New York in the event of air raids, except for the efforts of the Office of Civilian Defense, which apparently includes only plans for air raid warnings and the supply of auxiliary fire fighting and first aid equipment.

Goldberg stated in his resolution that the construction of 2,456 air

raid shelters in London "proved to be of invaluable assistance in protecting the lives of the inhabitants of the city and has drastically reduced the number of lives lost as the result of bombings."

He urged that the Board of Estimate either provide a special appropriation to cover the cost of construction and maintenance of air raid shelters or that the city secure the funds from the Federal Government.

Earlier, the Council adopted a resolution requesting the Board of Higher Education to continue operation of the Townsend Harris High School, which the Mayor and Board of Estimate had eliminated from last year's budget. The school is one of the country's leading classical high schools and has the endorsement of the nation's leading educators, including the famous Albert Einstein, Princeton physicist.

Auto Firms Slow Output, Survey Says

(Continued from Page 1)

section registered dissatisfaction with delays in the battle for production or the failures of management. "Principal cause of dissatisfaction reported by this cross-section group of auto workers was the slowness of conversion and production in the auto industry. Over 33 per cent of the workers pointed to this as the main weakness of the war effort so far.

CORPORATIONS ON SPOT

"The finger was placed directly on major corporations by 30 per cent of the auto workers who accuse these companies of sacrificing the welfare of the country to the cause of profits. Many workers pointed to particular plants as examples of how 'business as usual' is still holding back all out production. "Typical was the comment of one Flint worker: 'Why not convert old shops instead of building new ones which take so long, use every available machine and man somewhere he will do the most good. Wake up the people to the fact that this war must be won by us, the workers, and we must put forth more effort to win.'"

"A Ford worker said: 'Everything is much too slow. We should have been benefiting from man-hours instead of this idleness. Those machines that are ready should be operated on all three shifts at seven days a week.'"

AIRCRAFT LAG

Production for Allison Aircraft engines are operating part time at General Motors Delco-Remy Division in Anderson, Ind., because of shortage of critical materials, the Auto Union also charged today. Meanwhile identical critical materials are being used in the same

division to make replacement parts for passenger cars, the union said. Victor G. Beuther, Assistant Coordinator of the Defense Employment Division of the union revealed earlier this week that GM's Detroit Ternstedt Division is consuming large quantities of stainless steel, aluminum, copper, zinc, nickel and chrome in the production of 200,000 replacement grilles and 50,000 pieces of molding — purely ornamental parts — for passenger cars.

"Under direction of Arnold Alwood, Indiana Regional Director of the UAW-CIO, Delco-Remy Plant committee men have compiled the following information," Beuther informed. "Seventy-two thousand man hours have been lost on defense work since Jan. 1 as a result of a reported shortage of copper and brass. Meanwhile, these materials are being used to run the service or parts lines. The workers on the defense production lines have been sent home 15 times since the first of the year.

In the aluminum foundry, now engaged in making parts for Allison Aircraft engines, since Jan. 1, 112,000 man hours have been lost on the first shift (employing 600 men); 39,000 man hours have been lost on the second shift (employing 250 men); 16,800 man hours have been lost on the third shift (employing 150 men). This makes a total of 168,000 man hours lost in this plant alone—because of an alleged shortage of aluminum."

Beuther continued to cite example after example of loss of man hours, production days, and other hindrances to the war effort at this vital defense plant, because of neglectful waste in the use of essential materials.

"General Motors Corporation, through a 'spokesman,' has admitted our charge that it is using critical materials to turn out large quantities of non-essential replacement parts in its Detroit Ternstedt Division," Beuther declared. "The 'spokesman' is quoted in the press as stating that the corporation is 'just following government orders.' "I have studied the text of the WPB order issued Jan. 23 covering production of replacement parts for passenger cars and light trucks. The order states that an A-10 preference rating will be made available for companies producing 'functional repair parts and components.' "As a matter of fact, the order of Jan. 23, specifically lists the '2 functional repair parts and components' as follows:

"Engine, clutch, transmission, propeller shaft, axles, brakes, wheels, hubs, drums, and starting apparatus, spring suspension, brackets and shackles; the exhaust, cooling, fuel, lubricating and electrical systems, including generators, lights, reflectors and batteries; and gauges, speedometers, motors, fuses, flares, directional signals, rear-view mirrors, windshield wipers, control mechanisms, steering paratus, and driving gears."

"As can readily be seen, no permission was granted for manufacture of grilles or molding. The General Motors Corporation in other words, is clearly violating the order of the War Production Board and using critical and scarce materials which the Board seeks to conserve for war production. "This violation has been going on for weeks in the matter of the grilles and is continuing. I understand that since the UAW-CIO made its protest, the plant has ceased producing stainless steel moldings."

Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

Hitler's speech on Sunday was a short one for der Fuehrer. He only lied for 25 minutes.

He insisted that the Nazis had run into the coldest Winter in 140 years. Hitler is so unique that even when he is cold, he has to be the chilliest man in all history.

But it must have taken a lot of restraint for Hitler to use such a low figure as 140 years. The first draft of the speech probably claimed the Winter was the longest in 140,000 years.

If the United States and Britain will open up a Western Front in the next few months, Hitler will soon be wiring back home that he has run into the hottest Summer in several million years.

In Sunday's address Adolf referred to the Soviet Union as a "colleague." With each speech the Soviet Union becomes bigger.

He again spoke of the Axis powers as the "have-nots." Have-not long to live?

Schickelgruber delivered his talk from a military museum. That's probably where the myth of Nazi "invincibility" is now kept.

High spot of Hitler's address was his description of how Pearl Harbor bombed the Japanese.

Letters From Our Readers

Union Musicians Make Suggestion

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The Dies Committee has been granted another lease on life, but the request for funds with which to implement its nefarious work (if its activities can be dignified by the word "work") must now be presented to the Accounts Committee of the House of Representatives. Here is the chance to again remind our Congressmen that elections to the House will be held next fall.

May we suggest that it is urgent for the Daily Worker to print the names of the chairman and members of the Accounts Committee so that individual readers and trade union groups will have no excuse for not bombarding their Congressmen with demands that Dies does not get the big slice of the tax-payers' money. To defeat the request of Dies for funds will be a real blow to the Axis.

MEMBER OF LOCAL 802, A. F. & M.

East Harlem Club Hits Attack on Marcantonio

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The following letter was sent to PM on March 7th. "Many members of our organization, 'La Progressiva' Lodge I.K.O. on 116th St., have been reading PM with great satisfaction as we felt that your paper had taken a courageous stand in exposing the enemies of our democratic institutions.

"We were greatly surprised and disappointed, therefore, when we read your slanderous attack not only against one of our country's outstanding progressive leaders, Vito Marcantonio but also against the people of East Harlem, whom your paper characterized in real fascist style.

"We are determined that unless a retraction of these unjustified statements is made, we shall have to regard your paper as a medium for disunity, in spite of your announced policy in favor of national unity to defeat international fascism." V. M.

Enjoys 'Change the World'

San Juan, P. R.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I was very happy recently when I was able to secure a subscription to the Sunday Worker for a friend of mine.

I enjoy very much reading Mike Gold's column, "Change the World" as I learn a whole lot about many things that should be really changed. His experiences with Nicky are most interesting and every father should read what he says about him. M. A.

Seek Material for Pamphlet

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Four years ago Wilfred Mendelson left to fight in the anti-fascist forces of the Spanish Republic. He died in action two months after his arrival. A group of us from his Brooklyn neighborhood are publishing a pamphlet about him.

He was known to thousands at City College, other colleges and to people who are active in the labor movement all over the country. We would like these people to pen their recollections of "Mendy" to send us letters he wrote them.

Please mail them to
 GERTRUDE MENDELSON,
 1075 E. 18th Street,
 Brooklyn, N. Y.

Enjoy 'Daily's' Newscasts

Bronx, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Glad to inform you that we enjoy Louis F. Budenz's broadcast every night on Station WHOM. Yours for victory. A FAMILY.

Wants Name Changed to VICTORY DAILY

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

How about changing the name of your excellent paper to VICTORY DAILY, since it is about the only paper I know genuinely dedicated every day to bringing the people the news of, and program for, complete victory over fascism. A. F.

CHANGE THE WORLD

About Col. Kernan's Vital
New Book and the People
Under Heel of the Axis

By MIKE GOLD

I'D LIKE to see some enterprising publisher get out a series of books about our Axis enemies that would be better than the customary thing.

We just don't know the enemy. For us, their histories begin with the rise of fascism. But Italy, Germany and Japan contain people as well as fascists. And the people are the majority. And they have a long background that is worth studying.

The story of the rise of the labor movement in Japan, for instance, and how Socialist and Communist ideas spread until even the highest court circles were penetrated, and the young sons and daughters of Premiers were arrested for Communism. This, too, is Japan: a Japan that up to the Manchuria invasion lived in the atmosphere of 1905 Russia, and was on the verge of a people's revolution.

Italy, before Mussolini, was a ferment of democratic and Socialist ideas. Mussolini was used by the ruling circles only to abort a people's revolution. Beyond that, the Risorgimento, the revolution of Garibaldi and Mazzini, and further back the peasant revolt of Mastiello and others.

The German people have not always been cowed and silent goose-steppers. The people have revolted in every generation. They were in the vanguard of the democratic revolution that swept Europe in 1848. The defeated exiles of that movement who came to America were a great influence in our Civil War, contributing ideas, soldiers, morale to the northern cause.

How insulted an American would be if foreigners were to judge his country by Hamilton Fish, Father Coughlin and similar fascist supporters. Hitler spreads the myth that we are all a nation of lynchers. It is untrue. The lynchers are a pathetic minority viewed with contempt by the majority of Americans.

Why do we judge the people under the Axis entirely by their own fascist lynchers, by their Hitler and Mussolini? These swine came to power by the same set of social accidents as did a Governor Talmadge of Georgia. He isn't Georgia, by any means; and he won't last longer than the next elections. Neither will the Hitler and Mussolini.

We must learn the true face of the Axis peoples. This knowledge will not prevent our fighting to the limit against the fascists. But it can aid us in influencing their people, actually organizing them on our side.

The leaders of democracy have not yet fully understood the lesson that fascism is always imposed from above.

Fascism has never been the movement of any people. Even in Germany the vast majority was against Hitler, but it was split up into too many quarrelsome groups. Fascism conquers only by the default and weakness of the people, never by their consent.

I have been reading the much-discussed book by Lieut. Col. Kernan, "Defense Will Not Win the War."

Its thesis is that wars have been won only by those who took the offensive. It is the offensive side that is able to maneuver, that is free to search out the weakest points of the enemy, and strike there.

Col. Kernan confines his argument almost entirely within the military frame. He is correct within this limit, and his book is a stirring piece of timely propaganda.

It confirms the recent dictum of Litvinov, who said we could crush Hitler in 1942, if England and America were to pass from the defensive to the offensive.

What is weak in Kernan's book is that he does not go beyond the military aspects.

Hitler has never made such an error. His wars have been an equal mixture of the political and military.

Hence, Kernan can make a blunder as serious as that of the sit-downers among the Brass Hats whom he exorcises. It is in reference to Italy.

He argues that Italy is the weakest link in the Axis chain, and it is there that a western front should be opened by the United Nations against the Axis. And why does Kernan insult the Italian people?

They are clowns, they can't fight, he says. He does not know Italy or its history. Julius Caesar was a fighter, so was Garibaldi, and a thousand others. Mazzini and Michelangelo weren't clowns, nor were the Medici, or the pope Leopoldi, or the immortal Dante.

Great saints, great scientists and poets and musicians have arisen in every generation of Italian history.

Many of the great poems and art of a fighting democracy are Italy's eternal contribution to the world anthology of free thought.

No, Col. Kernan should read the English poets of the early Nineteenth century. Byron, Shelley or Browning, could teach him that in their time, Italy symbolized the bright dream of world freedom in every free English heart.

The soldier of democracy who invaded Italy with the Italian poems of Shelley and Byron on his lips would stand much better chance of winning the Italian people to his side than would one who thinks they are all little Mussolinis, and were born in the same accursed crib as that butcher of Italian freedom.

The same with Japan. There are millions of Japanese who have come under the influence of all the modern ideas of democracy and socialism.

We must talk to them. We must use all our patriotic Japanese-Americans as a propaganda army to contact the Japanese masses of workers, peasants and intellectuals.

They're on our side. We must not kick them away with all this cheap, nasty race prejudice. This is not a race war; it is a war between two opposing ways of life. The Chinese are Orientals, who fight for democracy. And Hitler's crazy scientists are trying to prove the Japanese are Aryans because they are fascists.

When we start winning battles against the Japanese and Nazi armies, there will be a great realignment among their peoples. We must be ready to cooperate with these movements of the masses.

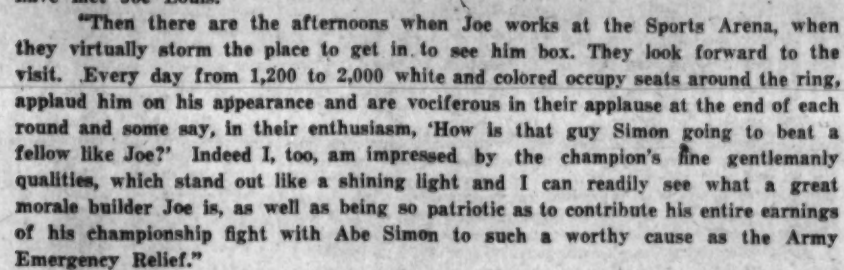
Not arms alone, but the combination of arms and ideas can alone win the war. And the ideas must be solid. They must know the people's politics. They must know how to make this war a continuation of the mass movements that swept Japan, Italy and Germany until the capitalists imposed fascism.

Tom Dwyer, Guest Speaker, Labor's Newsroom, 9:45 pm

Langston Hughes, Negro poet and novelist, interviewed on WNYC at 4:30 P. M. . . Third Selective Service Lottery, major stations, 6 P. M. . . "Freedom's Hope," stories of famous Negro leaders, WNYC, 5:30 P. M. . . TOM DWYER, GUEST SPEAKER, on "St. Patrick's Day" ON LABOR'S NEWSROOM, WHOM, 9:45 P. M.

9:00-WMCA-News
9:05-WNYC-Metropolitan Review with Ralph Berton
9:10-WABC-Composers Hour
9:15-WABC-American School of the Air
9:20-WFAP-Women's Program
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Major Carl A. Anderson, who is in charge of Joe's camp is also enthusiastic in the world's boxing champion as a morale builder.



It looks like the Metropolitan Basketball Writers had a pretty good idea five years ago.

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